

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. III

This publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**, and is published at the office, at the N. E. corner of Market and Charles streets, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1837.

We have conversed with several farmers who are extensive grain growers, and have received letters from many others, and from all we can learn, we draw the conclusion, that serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the ensuing crops of wheat and rye. That the severe frosts of the latter part of November and December did do much injury, we doubt not, but still hope that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will reward the labor of the husbandman by a fruitful coming harvest.

As the season is fast approaching when clover and other grass seeds will be sown, we deem it advisable to bespeak for their future pastures and meadows, from our agricultural brethren, a liberal bestowal of seed. He who sows scantily must expect to reap in a proportionate degree, or to gather more weeds than hay. In every soil there are ample supplies of the seed of every variety of wild and noxious herbage, and if these are not supplanted by a wholesome covering of artificial grasses, they will inevitably germinate, and show their pestilent fronts to the annoyance of proprietors, and the discomfort of their stock: for the earth will be busy in despite of all the maltreatment it receives at human hands.

THE HOLLOW-HORN.—As this is the season of the year when we may expect this disease to make its appearance among the horned tribe, we would remind their owners, that by pouring a tea-spoonful of the spirits of turpentine in the cup or cavity in the back of the head of cattle, they may save them from the effects of this always unpleasant, and often fatal disease.

Give such hogs as you have in your pen, once a week, a few shovels full of charcoal, or pieces of rotten wood.

If those who sow their clover seed on wheat and rye, were to harrow and roll it in, both the grain and grass would be greatly benefitted: this work, however, should never be performed while the ground is wet.

Every farmer, who has a few acres to spare for such purpose, should devote it to patches of the Palma Christi and Sun-flower. The first is in great request for making Castor Oil, and the latter for expressing table and lamp oil, and both bring good prices.

All manure intended for your corn or other crops, should now be hauled out in place, so as to be ready for use when required; much time, always precious at planting seasons, may be thus saved—deposit it in bulk convenient to the field, or on the very verge of it, where it is to be used.

Examine all your tools and implements, and if not in order, have them forthwith repaired, don't have to send your plough or your harrow to be mended when wanted—always be in advance of your business.

Did you make root crops for your stock last year? If you did not, do so this, and next year you will thank us for reminding you of what you ought to do.

AGRICULTURAL JURISPRUDENCE.

We learn from the *Silk Culturist*, that at the late term of the Supreme Court of Errors in Hartford, Connecticut, a question of Agricultural jurisprudence was settled, which has often been the occasion of much controversy, and sometimes of a total interruption of that social intercourse and interchange of kind feelings and offices, without which, neighborhood ceases to be a blessing, and actually becomes a curse. The question arose in an action of trespass for taking a portion of the fruit from a peach tree. The facts in the case were these. The trunk of the tree stood about four feet from the division line between the plaintiff and defendant, and its roots and branches extended some distance into and over the defendant's land. The defendant plucked the fruit from the branches overhanging his

land, to within one foot of the line, for which the action was brought.

The defendant claimed—

1st. That he was tenant in common with the plaintiff in the tree, and consequently had a right to take from the branches on his side of the line.

2d. That if he was not tenant in common with the plaintiff, he was owner in severalty in that part of the tree which drew its nourishment from his soil, and that he had a right to take the fruit from the branches that overhung his land.

3d. That if he was not the owner of the part of the tree which is sustained by, and overhangs his land, still he was entitled to the fruit growing on such branches.

4th. That he had a legal right to remove the overhanging branches and projecting roots, they being a nuisance which he had a right to abate.

The court ruled the first three points against the defendant, and decided that the ownership of the tree was in the proprietor on whose land it was originally planted, and that he, of course, was entitled to all the fruit, though the roots and branches may have extended into and over the land of the adjoining proprietor. On the last point the court decided that the projecting roots and branches were nuisances which the defendant might have abated; but that he had no right to appropriate the fruit to his own use.

BOUNTY ON SILK.

The advantages resulting from state governments granting bounties for the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of silk, is thus favorably spoken of in the message of Governor Everett, of Massachusetts. His Excellency remarks:

"A law was passed, at the last session of the legislature, to encourage the manufacture of silk. The bounty provided has been paid to several applicants. Facts which have been developed, in the course of the year, appear to strengthen the hope expressed at the commencement of the last session, that this branch of industry is destined to prove of immense importance to the commonwealth. The difficulties in reeling, which were supposed to constitute the great obstacle to the introduction of the manufacture, have been overcome, and machinery for spinning and weaving, of admirable efficiency, has been contrived. Specimens of silk fabrics from power looms in Mass-

Massachusetts, have been exhibited to me, which warrant sanguine expectations of entire success in establishing the manufacture."

That the silk culture is destined at a day not distant to become one of the main branches of agricultural industry in America, we have not the slightest doubt. Already it is working its way to the popular favor, and every succeeding effort at its introduction must, we think, tend to fasten it still stronger upon the affections of cultivators. Above all other productions of the earth, the mulberry we think is best calculated to advance the interests of landholders, and especially those owning worn out soils. While upon this point, we will extract a few remarks which we made in our *Manual*, and which we find credited to the Silk Culturist in many of the papers.

"There is perhaps no branch of human industry offering so many and such strong inducements to pursue it, as does the silk culture. For in five or six weeks, with care and attention, the whole labor of producing the raw silk is over, and such is the immense net profit resulting from it, that a very few acres of even the poorest land, in that time, will yield sufficient to support an ordinary sized family in comfort. The poorest sands and gravels, with very little manuring, will produce the mulberry as kindly as the richest and most generous soils.

"It is known, too, that the foliage raised on the former, imparts more elasticity and lustre to the silk, and is infinitely better suited to the production of the article, than that which is grown on the best and most fertile lands. An advantage, such as this, is of immense value to the country, it places the most sterile portion on an equality at least, with the most high priced lands in the country."

The profitable employment of our worn out lands is not, however, the only advantage to result from the cultivation of the mulberry. In the feeding of the worms, an ample source of employment, at once pleasant and profitable, will be opened to the poor of every neighborhood. In it the lonely widow and her orphan children, the decrepit and the infirm, may all find occupation peculiarly suited to them. The gathering of the leaves as well as the feeding of the worms can just as well be performed by children from 6 to 10 years of age, as by adults. All that would be necessary even in the largest establishments, would be to have a careful individual or two, upon whom reliance might be placed, to give a general superintendance over those engaged in such work.

THE TURNIP FLY.

A method of preventing the ravages of the turnip fly has been adopted at Hampstead.

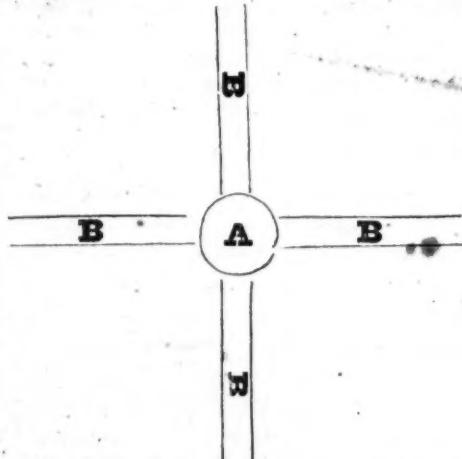
The practice is founded upon the fact that the fly emits its eggs in the autumn, and that they

are not hatched till the next spring, when the warmth and the fruitful state of the soil by repeated ploughings and harrowings, admit of the generating effects of the sun's rays. It is at this period the turnip is generally sown; the plant therefore springs up about the time the fly is hatched, and a supply of food being thereby afforded, it is not surprising that the fly should multiply and thrive. If instead of sowing immediately, the soil is brought into as fine a state as possible and the sowing delayed for ten days, although the fly would be hatched, it would die for want of its natural food. The existence of a fly in the field may be ascertained by placing cabbage leaves at night, and examining them in the morning.

A CHEAP PLAN FOR BURNING SHELL LIME.

Having had several applications from our subscribers for a plan for burning shell lime, we have procured the subjoined sketch of a lime kiln from a gentleman whose experience and success qualify him for the task. We are the more pleased with these frequent calls for information upon this head, because it affords to our mind the best possible evidence, that the spirit of improvement is abroad. The *Diagram* given below, is for 3,000 bushels of shells; its dimensions can be either increased or decreased, to suit the quantity intended to be burnt.

The kiln should be preserved in its square form, hence the necessity of bringing out the wood to the extreme points of the square in every succeeding layer of wood.



Explanation of the Diagram.

To burn a kiln of 3000 bushels of oyster shells the kiln must be 33 feet square, and be constructed as follows:

A. A circular excavation, or pit, 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep. In this centre, wood 4 or 5 feet long is placed endwise, forming an arch or partial funnel, beneath which place straw, brush or other small dry wood that will ignite rapidly, so that fire can be communicated through the flues by means of a rod or pole attached to it.

B.B.B. Trenches, 1 foot wide and 1 deep, extending the whole length of the kiln and communicating with the centre A. These trenches or flues must be kept open during the whole operation of burning, as the perfect burning of the shells depends upon it. In order to keep them open, large green logs of wood that will not burn out speedily must be placed cross-wise, close to each other, and if entire logs extending the whole length of the kiln so much the better. Wood must now be put over this entire surface, say 2 feet thick, then throw on oyster-shells, say 1 foot deep, levelling them so as to present an even surface; then wood 2 feet deep, next oyster-shells 3 feet deep, and so on alternately, increasing the quantity of shells and decreasing the quantity of wood as you progress up to your terminating point. It is important to preserve the kiln square.

In order to secure a good fire at the onset, brush-wood, old dry stumps, or dry lip-wood of any kind should be liberally intermixed with your other wood, and after the kiln becomes once thoroughly ignited, there will be no other difficulty than that of preserving an equality of heat; this with very little attention may be effected. Whenever the burning is greater at one point than another, the flue, or trench, in that direction should be stopped up with mud or earth, which must be removed, as necessity may indicate. After the kiln is fairly fired, one or two men at farthest will be sufficient to watch it, as the only care necessary is, to check any irregularity of the burning by throwing mud on the part.

The shells will effectually be burnt in about three days.

OBSERVATIONS

Relative to the Cultivation and Management of the Plum, and Grape.

[Continued.]

PLUM.

Plum trees, from their naked, and while young, tender skin, is frequently much injured by a small bug called the Curculio, which perforates the skin of the fruit soon after its formation, and deposits its egg, and that, in due time hatching, its product feeds upon the tender pulp, and at length occasions a very large proportion of the fruit to fall from the tree before it arrives at maturity; it is a fact well established, that the fruit does not suffer so much in this way, where the ground is constantly trodden; as in yards, walks, and lanes, or where the ground is paved as in town yards; in such situations large crops of fair and large fruit are produced. Nectarines and Apricots are in a degree subject to the same disaster, and require the same care as the plum. The trees ought to be planted in situations where the falling unripe fruit would be eaten by Poultry, or Swine, or be otherwise destroyed. As this fruit contains the insect which will, by undergoing certain changes, be ready to destroy the fruit of the succeeding year, I would recommend in Cities, to plant in pavements, and in Country places, in hog pens; but sufficient room must be allowed in the pens, so that the manure would not accumulate in large quantities around the trees, so as to destroy them; a moderate share

of it, however, would be of service; for the plum requires rich ground.

And as the Curculio is an inactive and clumsy insect, only capable of flying a short distance at a time; crawls but slowly up the tree, by its nature is timid, lets go its hold on the slightest disturbance and falls to the ground, its native hiding place, the probability is, that they would be often disturbed by the hogs rubbing against the trees, thus situated, as to be deterred from their attempts to ascend. It is known to be the habit of hogs to delight in rubbing themselves against posts, stakes, or any other bodies in their enclosures, and hence, in that habit would the plum trees there located find a security from its greatest and most fatal enemy. Indeed their security would be manifold; for besides exciting their fears, and thus restraining them in their endeavors to get up into the tree, all that fell to the earth would be devoured by the hogs on the instant, as well as all the fruit which might fall from the effect of the injury received by being impregnated with the egg of the Curculio. In addition to this, the hogs would so trample the earth around the trees that the insect could not bury itself, and would be cut off from the opportunity of undergoing those changes essential to the production of a new progeny to perpetrate similar evils the next spring. My confidence in the advantages arising from the shaking of the plum tree was lately confirmed by a successful experiment I saw an account of, where the plum tree stood so near the pump that a line tied to it, and to the pump handle which would shake the tree as often as water was pumped up, which completely preserved the fruit from the effects of the Curculio.

GRAPES.

If people who have property of their own, were sufficiently acquainted with the delicious qualities of the grape for desert, and to hand to their friends as a choice variety, they would seldom be without at least one dozen vines in their yard; being of easy culture, they soon arrive at a bearing state, and are very productive, but we are thrown back in the culture of this delicious fruit half a century by making experiments with European vines; many of which have been kept there in hot houses, and consequently, do not suit the open ground, where they are either killed by the frost, or so effected by insects, as to rather discourage the proprietors in their culture—Instead of them, I would, after twelve years experience, recommend to my friends the best kind of native grape found here. Major John Adlum, the father of the vine culture in this country, observes, that it is his opinion, that the Catawba grape is worth all the other grapes yet proved in the United States; the next best is the Isabella and Bland grapes. Dr. Norton's seedling and Hebermont's Madeira, are, no doubt, very valuable grapes from their general character; these I have not proved sufficiently, but will soon, if I live, having them, as well as many other good sorts now on trial. I once planted a Bland grape, a rooted plant of one or two years growth, and on the third year the produce was estimated at one peck of fruit; the fourth year, two to three bushels. The vine is now very large and productive, having been plan-

ned 15 years—When in fruit, it would be well worth calling to see; it is situate on the north side of Pratt-street, between Howard and Sharp, where I formerly lived, and where the very respectable proprietor would take pleasure to show it.

Manner of Planting, &c.

Before planting, prepare the ground where they are to stand by fine tilth, for 18 inches or more deep, and five feet square, and made rich with old compost and ashes, or either. The ground thus prepared, procure one or two year old rooted plants, that have been carefully taken up with the most of their roots—then open the ground which has been prepared for them, about seven inches deep, wide enough to lay the roots out at their full length, and distribute them regularly around, and fill in the finest mould, and press it on the roots gently—then level up the hole—The next spring, cut down the vine to the two lowest strong buds; when these begin to shoot, select the best and strongest one and rub the other off, and train this season's shoot to a stake, occasionally rubbing off the lateral branches as they shoot. The second season permit two branches to grow in place of one, and the third season permit four branches to grow, always cutting down as low as can be, to get good buds, to furnish the number of shoots wanted; instead of one stake, now have trails of strips to which these four branches may be tied in the form of a fan—the next spring select two of the strongest branches, and leave five or six buds of the last season's wood to produce fruit—the other two branches must be cut down to two buds, the best one only permitted to grow to produce bearing wood for the next year's crop—but, in order to make the fruit-bearing branches break their buds well at each eye, the end must be brought around in form of a hoop and fastened near the ground, to remain there only until all the buds have fairly shot; then fasten them to the trellis, and every season thereafter, cut one-half of the branches of the preceding year, down to one strong bud, for the purpose of producing strong wood for next year's crop, and shorten the other branches to from three to nine eyes, according to the strength of the branch, taking care to tie the branches to the trellis as they grow, and to pinch off the lateral branches, and tendrils also, as soon as the fruit are as large as a huckleberry, and shorten the branch at the third joint from the fruit—cultivate them shallow and regular, so as to prevent weeds or grass from growing, and every fall dig in a coat of manure around them, and you will have great crops and delicious fruit, provided they are permitted to remain on the vines until fully ripe.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

We have omitted to state that a sample of Segars has been received from Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, Md., and placed with T. H. Dawson & Sons, for retail to those fond of the luxury of a good segar—They are manufactured from Tobacco, raised by the Doctor, of seed obtained by him from Havana, and are in every respect equal to those imported.—*Easton Gazette.*

BEET CULTURE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been favored with the following letter to Mr. Clay together with Mr. C.'s reply.

United States Gazette.

PHILADA., Dec. 19, 1836.

Sir:—Not conversant with the intended movements in regard to the proposed reduction of duties on various articles, but having glanced over the proceedings of congress and noticed that the subject will soon be before that body, and from the remarks on the proposed repeal of duty on Sugar, my mind reverted to that subject in which I have now for a year past, been so deeply interested. My pursuits are mercantile, but I feel that interest for any branch of industry that will benefit the country, that I have, so far as my efforts could avail, done all in my power, and I trust not without success, to introduce and establish in the United States, the culture of the Sugar Beet and the manufacture of Sugar therefrom.

I am aware it is making a great demand upon you, still I wish, most earnestly, to obtain your attention for a moment. I have recently been in a position to meet and become acquainted with Mr. James Pedder, from England, who had for years kept his eye upon the progress of the subject of making some attempt to introduce the same into the United States. I declined at first, persuaded that influence far greater than mine would be needed to introduce the matter successfully to our citizens.

However, deeming "nothing impossible to a willing mind," I proceeded. I introduced Mr. Pedder to our best agriculturists and chemists, and through them to James Ronaldson, Esq. Mr. Vaughan he had already known for several years. Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Ronaldson, and myself, conferred on the subject frequently, in Dec. 1835, and January 1836. I sought and procured such information as I could from the *Journals of France* and other publications, which was sufficient to decide its practicability, and became evinced that it only required a hearty effort somewhere in order to succeed. With a subscription of \$50 each from John Vaughan, James Ronaldson and Samuel Richrdson, Esquires, of this city, we enabled Mr. Pedder to depart for France, by agreement made on 6th Feb. 1836, (vide his Report) which was entered into with him in the names of Mr. Ronaldson, Mr. Vaughan, myself and others, and he departed from New York on the 10th day of Feb. 1836, furnished with advances and credit on London to prosecute his object even beyond the terms of the agreement, if found requisite and useful. After his departure, every exertion was made to raise donations sufficient to meet the expenses of the undertaking, TO INTRODUCE ALL REQUISITE ATTAINABLE INFORMATION, without any intention on our part ever to profit by sugar making. It was thought that a society would aid the thing, and disseminate it more advantageously.

Accordingly, from among the donors, the *BEST SUGAR SOCIETY*, was organized, but few of its members ever became sufficiently interested to take an active part. This was owing, I suppose, principally to their conviction that the undersigned was so actively engaged in it as to

leave little to be done by them, beyond the liberal pecuniary aid which they cheerfully extended. To the active exertions, however, of my worthy colleague, Benjamin M. Hollinshead, complete success, in carrying through our first views, has been secured.

Mr. Pedder wrote to me on the subject, from France, and his letters were published. He returned and made the Report I send you herewith.

About 500 lbs. of seed, from France, have been disseminated through the country from Missouri to Maine.

I visited our State Legislature a few days before they adjourned last session, and though business was pressing upon them, obtained their very favourable notice of our efforts, by a reference (made indeed at an unseasonable time, but unanimous) to the Committee on Agriculture, and the same evening met the committee, who, satisfied, no doubt, of the propriety of the measure, reported next day and recommended an appropriation of Three Thousand Dollars, to be placed in the hands of the Governor, to be applied to the introduction and dissemination of information relating to the manufacture of Beet Sugar and its encouragement, in the state of Pennsylvania.

From a press of business, though this recommendation unanimously passed the Senate, it failed to be noticed in the House, a circumstance, since, most deeply regretted by me, as it would have secured the active existence of the Society organized, and placed in their hands means to have rewarded ingenuity, by premiums, and made successful experiments in the production of sugar from our own soil. Thus left, with a heavy expenditure, and to reimburse the expenses of Mr. Pedder's mission, expense of the seed previously gratuitously distributed, publications, &c. reliance was had upon the well known, but too often taxed liberality of a certain portion of the benevolent and patriotic citizens of Philadelphia.

In this position of things, I have certainly the satisfaction to know, that the exertions, which have not been without labor, have availed much; for I am persuaded that the growing of the sugar therefrom, are destined soon to become parts of the agricultural and mechanical industry of the United States.

Even should no fostering care be extended to it, (such as wisdom and prudence would dictate,) native ingenuity, industry and perseverance, untrammelled by speculative jobbing, or joint stock beet sugar companies and land speculations, will fix it in the United States; and I think it is not going too far to predict that, in the present age, the product of sugar from our own soil, from the beet-root, will supply our own demand, and perhaps more.

France produced last year EIGHTY MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR! more, by one-third, if I mistake not, than our Louisiana crop of the same period!! What does this not predict with our favourable soil and climate, where, already, this year, from the seed we have distributed, eleven per cent. of good granulated sugar is said to have been obtained from the root which in France yields but six per cent. average, and never over eight? My own observations have not

positively verified this, but I am led to believe that it was obtained in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y.

From the result of my own experiment (I have had opportunity to make but the one,) though from accident my sugar did not granulate properly, I am fully satisfied that 5 per cent. of good sugar for refining, is to be obtained in the United States, from the beet-root.

The growing of Sugar Beet, and manufacture of sugar in the United States, so far as relates to this vicinity, stands thus:—In and about Philadelphia all who are interested (except indeed a few who have this season made and exhibited to me small quantities of sugar better than any I have seen from France,) are waiting to verify the success of others—every man is looking to his neighbour. In other sections of the country the subject has lately been taken up with more spirit. In March last, I received, in an indirect manner, a communication from Mr. M. Isnard of Boston, applying to be engaged in some branch of the manufacturing, by our society, under the impression that its object was the manufacture of sugar. Then, no society had yet been formed.

Informed of the real object we had in view, he turned his attention to excite an interest in Boston. Having had considerable practical experience himself, in all the departments of Beet-root sugar making, from having been engaged in its manufacture in France, he has, by his efforts, contributed to give an impulse to it in the State of Massachusetts.

Joint Stock Companies, Land Speculation, and a variety of ways for making money have been proposed, but none having for its object the true purpose of those engaged in this matter.

Some, disappointed in their visionary schemes of profit from the sudden increased value of land from its introduction, and failing to draw into their plans, those interested, have essayed to disparage the efforts of others whose consciousness of their own motives has been their guide, and to discourage its introduction.

Their success, small as it must be, will not be envied by the well-wisher of his country's prosperity.

Herewith, I beg leave to transmit to you a translation of a document published by the Royal Society of Agriculture of France on the subject, which do me the favour to peruse at your earliest convenience and hand over afterwards to my friend Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington.

Do not suppose for one moment, Sir, that I have any scheme or plan in which I wish to engage you. I make this communication to you, simply because I have confidence in your large, honorable and patriotic spirit, and I am sure that any good work needs only to be known to you, to secure your approbation and enlist your efforts.

In what ways your assistance is to be rendered, I leave, respectfully and cordially, to your superior wisdom.

I am, with great regard and esteem,
Most respectfully, yours,
JACOB SNIDER, Jun'r.

To HENRY CLAY,
Senator of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec. 1836.

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor of the 19th inst. with the paper published by the Royal Agricultural Society of France, on the subject of the manufacture of sugar from Beet. I have read those papers with much attention, and interest, attracted by what I had learnt of the progress of that manufacture in France, and by the patriotic endeavors of yourself and others in Philadelphia, to introduce it in the United States. I took pleasure in distributing some of the Silesian beet seed brought from France last spring, and for which I believe I was indebted to Mr. Ronaldson, and I caused some of them to be sown at Ashland, my residence. Although it was late in the Spring, they grew very large and were more productive than any other beets which I have ever tried. There was a similar result with all to whom I gave any of the seed. I consider, then, that this important and first step towards the introduction of the manufacture of sugar from beet sufficiently ascertained. There is reason indeed to believe that the climate and soils of our country are better adapted to the growth of beets than those of France.

What is now wanted is a knowledge of, and experience in, conducting the processes by which sugar is extracted from the root. The paper from the French Society, which you have done me the favor to transmit to me, throws much valuable information upon this branch of the subject, and is, I think, worthy of publication and extensive diffusion.

In my opinion, the establishment of the manufacture of Beet Sugar in the United States eminently deserves the liberal patronage of Government. What, if successful, would so greatly redound to the common benefit, ought to be demonstrated by an experiment made at the common expense. For it is the apprehension, incident to all new and untried enterprises that now deter individuals from embarking in this. Owing to the diversity of opinions which exist as to the powers and duties of the General Government, which otherwise would be the most fitting to bestow the proper patronage, perhaps an appeal had better be made to the liberality of one of the State Governments; and I know of none to which it can be addressed with more propriety than that of Pennsylvania. Fortunately the sum necessary would not be large to make a full and fair experiment.

I have no doubt of the ultimate introduction of the manufacture either with or without the aid of Government, and I believe that at no distant day a great part of this necessary of human life will be derived from this new source. If we are to credit the authentic evidence obtained from the experience of France, the manufacture of sugar from beet is less costly than from cane.

Ought we not to admire, and to be profoundly penetrated with gratitude for the Providential care which, at a moment when, from various causes, the supply of this necessary article is likely to prove inadequate to consumption, opens a new and boundless source, assuring the poor as well as the rich, in all times and in all countries, of an indispensable article of subsistence?

I beg you to accept my individual thanks for

your valuable agency in bringing about the naturalization among us of this new manufacture.

I am, with great respect,
Your ob't servant,
H. CLAY.

JACOB SNIDER, Junr. Esq. Philadelphia.

[From the Montreal Morning Courier.]

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT, BY THE EDUCATION OF THOSE THAT ARE ENGAGED IN IT AS A PROFESSION.

No. 1.

"Whatever be the position of man in society, he is in constant dependence upon three kingdoms of nature. His food, his clothing, his medicines, every object either of business or pleasure, is subject to fixed laws; and the better these laws are understood, the more benefit will accrue to society. Every individual, from the common mechanic, that works in wood and clay, to the Prime Minister, that regulates with a dash of his pen the agriculture, the breeding of cattle, the mining, or the commerce of a nation, will perform his business the better he understands the nature of things, and the more his understanding is enlightened. For this reason, every advance of science is followed by an increase of social happiness"—says political economy.

The citizens of Montreal and Quebec appear to have been a good deal interested lately on the subject of education. The excellent lectures of Dr. BARBER, have, I believe, increased this interest, and there is every reason to hope, that much good will be produced in consequence.—Whether it is in contemplation to extend the benefits of education beyond the bounds of those cities, I am unable to say, and from this uncertainty, I am induced to address the agricultural population, and endeavor to convince them, that if education is useful and necessary for the inhabitants of cities and towns, it will be found equally advantageous and pleasing for those of the country. I am sorry to say, there is practical proof in most countries, that education is not considered by *all*, to be essential to render every man competent for performing the part which he undertakes, or which his circumstances oblige him to perform in life, with advantage and satisfaction to himself and others. Hence it is that education is much neglected, and from this cause agriculture must languish, and never will be in a flourishing condition, unless a larger proportion of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil are usefully and practically educated. There are many circumstances connected with agriculture, besides ploughing, sowing, planting, and harvesting, that requires to be perfectly understood by the farmer, in order to ensure his success, and which an ignorant man never can understand.—

I would not continue a farmer for *one day*, were I convinced that it required neither education nor science to practice my profession profitably. From my youth, I have been taught to look upon the profession of a farmer, as above all other professions, and I confess this opinion has "grown with my strength." In the British isles, I never heard this fact disputed. It is only when education is wanting, that the profession is lowered in estimation. From the very nature of things, ag-

riculture being the source of all wealth, and more particularly so in Canada, why should education be less necessary for those who practice it, than for the merchant, manufacturer, or shopkeeper, the brewer, the baker, and a host of other mechanics and trades-people? To view the matter in another light, education increases knowledge, and knowledge gives power, which must be desirable, because it may be exercised advantageously in various ways. It then becomes a question of some consequence to ascertain how the power which knowledge confers is at present shared between the several classes which compose the population in Canada. I am sorry to say, that though the agricultural class forms an immense majority, that they are by no means educated in proportion to their numbers, compared with the other classes; and that consequently, a minority possess a preponderating power and influence.—There are various causes to which this state of things is to be attributed. It has often been to me a matter of regret, that few of the young men educated at the colleges and seminaries in Canada, hitherto, have become farmers. I suppose they must have considered that were they to settle on farms, their education would be of no value to them. They almost invariably apply themselves to the professions of lawyers, doctors, notaries, merchants, shop-keepers, or any other rather than to agriculture. This is one that it would appear is looked upon as a degrading profession for an educated young man. How strangely do men differ in their estimation of things?—The greatest men of former ages, and *Washington*, of our own times, when they retired from public life, occupied themselves in husbandry, as the only employment fit for great men.

How injurious it might be, that those who are the best qualified to promote agricultural improvement, and raise the character of agriculturists, are withdrawn from that occupation, which ought to be honorable, and that station in society where, of all others, they might be most useful to the community. Farmers cannot occupy that high station they may and ought to do in British America, without a sufficient education. It is this alone that is necessary to qualify them to fill this station, and retain it. I will freely admit that a man may be well educated and not be a good farmer, because a practical knowledge of agriculture is necessary to constitute one. I am persuaded, nevertheless, that it will be difficult to find an uneducated man a good practical farmer, capable in all seasons, and in every circumstance, to make the most profitable use of his farm and opportunities. If education is necessary for men that are engaged in pursuits of infinitely less consequence to the world than agriculture, how can it be dispensed with by the farmer?

I would appeal to those who have had the advantage of a good education, and who make a good use of it, by continuing to be *reading men*, that would compensate to them for the want of education? Without including any of that knowledge obtained by education that is useful and profitable in common life, the man of science has other exquisite enjoyments to which the ignorant must ever be entire strangers. I cannot forego the opportunity to copy here a few lines from Dr. Dick—"If substantial happiness is chiefly

seated in the mind, if it consists in the vigorous exercise of its faculties, if it depends on the multiplicity of objects which lie within the range of its contemplation—if it is augmented by the view of scenes of beauty and sublimity and displays of infinite intelligence and power—if it is connected with tranquility of mind, which generally accompanies intellectual pursuits, and with the subjugation of the pleasures of sense to the dictates of reason, the enlightened mind must enjoy gratifications as far superior to those of the ignorant, as a man is superior in station and capacity, to the worms of the dust."

My object in this communication, and those which I propose shall follow, is, to endeavor to engage the attention of agriculturists, in particular, to the all-important subject of education.—Without presuming to dictate, I shall simply submit for their consideration, in the clearest manner I am capable, the advantages and pleasures that would be likely to result to them, and to the whole community, from the useful, practical, and general education of the agricultural class. When I have done this, I shall next state what, in my humble judgment, is necessary to constitute this education, and how, subsequently to the period of leaving school, education may go on constantly, extending and improving during the full term of existence, with all such as are desirous of attaining useful knowledge without in any way interfering injuriously with their business as farmers. This latter point, I think, it must be essential to prove, and I expect I shall be able to do so satisfactorily. If I shall be unable to accomplish what I undertake, I trust, however, that what I may advance will be the means of inducing those who are more competent, to take the subject into consideration. If the prosperity of agriculture is promoted, it is of no consequence to me who shall be the instrument.

WILLIAM EVANS.
Cote, St. Paul, Dec. 28, 1836.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN.

Few individuals are aware of the immense amount of grain required for a nation's consumption; or the average annual production of the grains that are used for the purpose of making bread. It must be evident at a glance, that all calculations on this matter can be regarded as nothing more than mere approximations to correctness; but even this may show us the folly of supposing, that in case of any considerable failure of our crops, the importation of a few ship loads of wheat from abroad, can have any considerable effect in supplying the deficiency, or preventing the utmost necessity of prudence and economy at home. During long discussions which have taken place in England on the subject of the corn laws, the necessary quantity of grain required to find an individual with bread, has been rigorously investigated, and it has been estimated, that the average consumption, including young and old, would be about five bushels to a person.—Admitting the grain used was all wheat, this estimate we think would be rather too liberal; including corn and rye, it probably would not be found far from this truth; and some little inqui-

ry has convinced us that this amount may be safely taken as the basis for a few calculations.

The population of the United States may be put at fourteen millions; to supply this number with bread would require seventy millions of bushels, if wheat was used; if corn or rye is substituted, a greater allowance must be made.—If we take the population of this state, about eleven millions of wheat would be required for our consumption. A late writer in a southern journal has estimated the average annual production of grain in the United States as follows:

Indian Corn,	100,000,000
Wheat,	50,000,000
Rye,	20,000,000
Oats,	20,000,000
Barley,	1,250,000

We are inclined to think these amounts, with the exception of corn and rye, quite too low.—The quantity of oats is unquestionably much greater; and the barley is wholly underrated.—New-York alone produces double the quantity named, and one county in the Western district, (Onondaga) in 1835, carried to market nearly or quite one half that amount. Perhaps one half of the corn, the most of the wheat, and half or three-fourths of the rye is used for bread, the remainder of the rye, with a large part of the corn is manufactured into whiskey; and the barley principally goes to the breweries. The oats, with the corn not required for bread or whiskey goes as feed for horses and fattening pork. In New-York and the New-England states the corn crop of the present year will not equal one half the average crop in the same territory, and the whole wheat crop of the United States will be deficient at least one third. The resources of the country for bread therefore stand nearly as follows, allowing the corn crop of the present year to equal three-fourths the usual average:

Corn,	37,500,000
Wheat,	37,500,000
Rye,	10,000,000

making a total of grain suitable for bread, of 85,000,000 of bushels; being fifteen millions more than would be required to supply the nation with bread for one year. Could the grain, therefore, at present in the country be distributed among the population in an equal ratio, or as in consequence of the partial failure of the crops would be ridiculous; but such distribution cannot be made, and the experience of former years of plenty is sufficient to convince the observer that the poverty, the idleness, the inattention, the improvident and vicious habits, of so many of the people, will this year be severely punished by the difficulties of obtaining the necessities of life. But wheat, corn and rye, do not constitute all the sources of bread which are open to the people of the United States. Buckwheat, of which millions of bushels are annually raised, when properly prepared and cooked, forms one of the most agreeable and wholesome substitutes for wheat bread, to be found in the vegetable kingdom. A large proportion of the English, in the western counties of that kingdom, use barley for bread; and in Scotland the use of oatmeal is proverbial. Both these substances as bread are unknown among us, but there can be little real suffering apprehended, so long as materials for bread,

so nutritious as the experience of England and Scotland prove barley and oatmeal to be, exist in profusion in the country. It is somewhat curious to notice the advance made in the culture of wheat in Great Britain. At the period of the Revolution, or in 1690, the wheat grown was estimated at fourteen millions, and barley at twenty-seven millions of bushels. In 1780 the produce of wheat had advanced to one hundred millions, and that of barley to thirty-five millions; yet notwithstanding this immense production of grain, owing in a great measure to the unnatural state of things produced by their system of corn laws, there is more real suffering for the want of bread in Great Britain and Ireland, than in any other part of Europe.

One of the greatest blessings of free trade, or the extensive system of commercial exchange which is going on in the world, is the general distribution and equalization of the prices of grain which it is the means of effecting. Wherever there is a surplus it is sure to find its way to those countries where a partial or temporary scarcity exists; and the low prices of one country, or one section of a country, are corrected by the higher prices of the country where that surplus of grain is required. The famines which in former days used to desolate whole countries, can have no existence at the present day, while the means of distribution and supply, remain in their present perfect and active form; for owing to a wise ordinance of Providence, a universal scarcity of food was never yet known—the failure is only partial. In the United States, for instance, were the means of communication as imperfect as they once were, the region east of the Alleghany mountains might be suffering the distresses of famine, while the valley of the Mississippi was filled to overflowing with bread; the difficulties of transportation would render any relief which might be afforded, of the most limited kind.—Now, the Atlantic states might “go to mill” to Ohio or Indiana, as the New-England states do to New-York, and hardly feel any inconvenience from the delay, or any danger of failure in the supply. So if prices in the United States make the importation of grain an object, or the failure of a home supply renders it necessary, the commercial man is ready to take advantage of the circumstance, and the shores of the Mediterranean, the Baltic or the Black sea are laid under contribution to equalize the demand and the supply. His profits arise from the difference in the prices at the two places.

In making our statements of the quantity of grain required for consumption in this country, we must not forget that there are two or three millions of people in the West Indies and South America, as much dependent on us for bread as our own citizens. Their flour they receive from us, and from us they must receive it, no matter how extravagant prices should become. Grain, the West-Indies might import from abroad, but they have no flouring mills, and wheat ground, for the purpose of sustenance, is far inferior to corn. Our exports to those countries amount to seven or eight hundred thousand barrels, and when we add to this the 100,000 barrels required for our manufacturers of cotton, &c. we see that we must make a deduction from the wheat consum-

ed in this country of about a million of barrels, or five millions of bushels. Notwithstanding wheat can be delivered at New-York and Baltimore at a less freight from Hamburg, Dantzig, Naples or Odessa, than from Ohio, it is not probable that the supply from abroad will reach one half the amount required for the West Indies and our manufactory, and consequently will touch but in a very slight degree the consumption or prices of wheat in this country.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

THREE EXPERIMENTS ON THE RAISING OF CORN.

Mr. Editor—In conformity with your polite request, I furnish you with three experiments, which I made last year in the raising of corn.

1st Experiment—On a piece of land, well drained, though low, I ploughed up well, one acre for my experiment. This was done sometime in February. About the 10th of April, I planted the land in corn, after the following manner. About 5 feet apart each way, or in squares of 5 feet, I made hills, under each of which I deposited one quart of cotton seed (black seed cotton.) This gave me 1764 hills to the acre, which at the rate of one quart to each hill, took a small fraction over 55 bushels of cotton seed, to manure the entire acre.

During the season, I ploughed between the hills each way, with the cultivator; once when the corn was two weeks old, and once when it was six weeks old. Besides this working, I hauled and hoed up to each hill three times during the season, as the corn needed it. I should have stated before this, that I left four stalks in each hill. This gave me 6,056 good stalks to the acre. I did not gather until the first week in November. As soon as I gathered it in, I shelled it in a cornsheller, which was handy, and measured off, as the produce of this acre, 52 bushels 3 qts. of as good flint corn as I ever saw. The seed planted was the common flint—not selected except that the largest ears were planted. I put 15 or 20 seed in each hill, a practice I always follow, for the following reason: when the superabundant stalks or plants are pulled up, it loosens the earth about those which are left behind, lets in the air and sun to them, and greatly advances the growth of the young plant.

2d Experiment—This experiment was as follows. An acre of land, adjoining that on which the first experiment was tried, was listed in rows of 5 feet apart; under the list, cotton seed was scattered, at the rate of 55 bushels to the acre. The listing was done early in March, and, about the 10th of April, I made a bed upon the list, of the same size with beds usually made for corn. I planted the seed 15 inches apart, on the bed, and left one stalk. I worked this corn the like number of times with the former, and gathered it in the same day. After shelling it out, it measured 46 bushels 5 quarts.

3d Experiment—This experiment was on the same land with the two former, and was the same in all of its details, with the second experiment, except that the seed was planted 4 feet apart on the bed, and two stalks were left to each hill. I gathered, shelled, and measured this corn,

at the same time with the other, and its yield was only 39 bushels 15 quarts.

The blades—The blades collected from the corn planted as above, stood as follows. The corn planted 5 feet square, with four stalks, yielded most blades. Next in yield, came the corn planted 15 inches, with one stalk, and last of the three was the corn planted 4 feet apart. Satisfied with my experiments, Mr. Editor, and as indicative of my sentiment, when I reflect upon what we can do at home, by a little extra labor, I remain and sign myself,

NO EMIGRANT.

BREAKING COLTS.

The habits of a horse, whether good or bad, are frequently the result of the first efforts to subject them to the service of man. On these mainly depend his future usefulness. It cannot be denied that there are a variety of tempers among those noble animals which may require diversified means to affect their subjection; yet in no case should gentleness be disregarded. The practice, too generally prevalent of letting colts arrive at almost their full vigour before an attempt is made to accustom them to bit or saddle, is believed to be erroneous. By the saddle, we do not mean that the colt should be made to bear heavy burdens before he has arrived at a suitable age; but by early use of it, he will become so habituated to its use, as to receive at a proper time, the addition of weight without remonstrance or fretfulness. If the colt has acquired considerable age before an attempt is made to curb his waywardness, nothing should be neglected to render the attempt successful and decisive.—If the colt is to be broken to the saddle, care should be used in securing it firmly upon him, because carelessness in this, may lead to bruised limbs, besides being a positive injury to the temper of the horse. To prevent the colt from rearing, and falling backwards, as is frequently the case, a rope should encircle his body near the fore legs—another, passing over his neck and between his legs, should be firmly tied to the one enclosing his body, which will effectually prevent his rearing. For further suggestions on this point, we subjoin the following from Deane's New-England Farmer:

"The way of breaking a young horse that is mostly used in this country, is highly absurd, hurtful and dangerous. He is mounted and ridden before he has been used to the bridle or to bearing any weight on his back. If he will not go forward he is most unmercifully beaten; by which his spirits are broken, and his strength impaired. If he rears up, he is pulled backwards with the risk of hurting both horse and man. If he runs and starts, as he probably will under such management, he flings the rider, perhaps is frightened, gains his liberty, and is encouraged to do just so the next opportunity; and the unfortunate rider blesses himself, as he has reason to do, if he escapes without broken limbs. Or if the horse should chance to go kindly, the rider continues the exercise till the horse is fatigued, discouraged and injured.

Instead of this mad management, the way practised in the older countries should be adopted. Let a horse first of all be tamed with the bridle, by leading him again and again; in the first place after, or by the side of another horse;

and after he walks well, bring him to trot after his leader. In the next place, put on the saddle, and lead him in that way for some time, after you. Then lay a small weight on the saddle, and if he be apt to start, fasten it, that it may not be flung off, increasing the weight from time to time, till he learns to carry what is equal to a man's weight.—Lastly, let a man gently mount him, while another hold him by the bridle, and fix himself firmly in the saddle. The place of riding is recommended to be a ploughed field. Let him thus be ridden with a horse going before him, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop, or go forward at the pleasure of the rider, and without the application of much force. Being exercised in this manner a few times, and treated with all possible gentleness, there will be no more occasions for leading him. He will go well of himself; and be thoroughly broken, without so much as giving him one blow, and without danger or fatigue to the horse or rider. And, what is much to be regarded, the horse's spirits will be preserved, though he be sufficiently tamed. In teaching a horse to draw, gentleness must be used. He should be tried first with other horses, whether in carting or ploughing; and the draught should not be so heavy as to fret or put him to great exertion till he has learned to draw steadily. After this he may be put to a pleasure carriage, coupled with another rather than alone, and to a sleigh rather than a chaise."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Famine in North America!—This sounds terrific, but it is true. At the *Trois Pistoles*, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which we have before alluded, there are now actually *twelve hundred persons*, as appears by a circular in the Quebec papers, who are in a state of *actual famine* and *destitution*! The very humane editor of the *Montreal Herald*, remarkable for his bitter reproofs upon the people of the United States, in coldly noticing this horrid affair in a heartless paragraph of about four lines, shrugs up his shoulders and turns his back upon the subject, by saying the poor creatures deserve this fate for their foolish attempts to cultivate their lands, and their dependence on the provincial legislature for charity!—*N. Y. Sun.*

SILK CULTURE—BEET, MAPLE AND CANE SUGAR—COTTON—WOOL.—A company with a capital of \$100,000 for the manufacture of Silk, has been established at Wilmington, Delaware. Our New Orleans Cane Planters have cut up the sugar maple trade in N. England and Ohio. Our beet sugar will, perhaps, one day drive both out of the market, and it may be that the culture of Silk in the North will bear hard on the monopoly now enjoyed by cotton growers in the South and West. Silk stuffs, however, may be worked up by us of the North chiefly for warm latitudes, but we must look to ourselves for the great staple of wool, and to the South for that which is next most important to us, Cotton.—*N. Y. Star.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, 4,000 *Morus Multicaulis* trees, one and two years old, which he will sell at \$25 per hundred.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Balt., Dec. 13. *Editor Farmer & Gardener.*

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER.

THE subscriber offer for sale Sinclair & Moore's Improved Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes, adapted to horse or manual power.

The very important improvements made by Sinclair & Moore on these machines, give them extra strength and durability, have rendered them the most perfect and effective Straw Cutter in this country; they are so constructed as to be capable of cutting cornstalks and fodder, tangled hay, &c. with great ease, thus enabling the farmer to realize a profit by feeding to his cattle his corn fodder, which would otherwise in a great measure be lost. These machines are self feeders, the knives of spiral form, and act on a steel bed, in such a manner as to cut with great ease and despatch. The sizes are as follow, viz.

11 INCH BOX, suited to manual power, and capable of cutting 600 bushels of straw per day, being quite sufficient for the usual wants of farmers, price \$30 00

Extra knives for do. per sett, 4 00

14 INCH BOX, suited to manual or horse power: this size will cut 1000 bushels of straw per day, price 45 00

Extra knives for do. per sett, 5 00

20 INCH BOX, suited to horse or steam power, capable of cutting 125 bushels of straw per hour, price 75 00

Extra knives per sett, 8 00

57.—The above named machines are all made with endless leather, movable bottoms; boxes with stationary bottoms are only made to order, being inferior, and a very trifling less in cost.

ALSO FOR SALE,

CORN SHELLERS, with vertical cast iron wheel, will shell 25 or 30 bushels per hour, price 20 00

Ditto Do. a powerful machine, adapted to horse power, and capable of shelling 80 to 100 bushels per hour, price 40 00

1800 PLOUGHES, of various patterns and sizes, including those in general use and most approved, price, 4 50 to 20 00

WHEAT FANS, common Dutch and patent, price \$20 a 25 a 35 00

CULTIVATORS, for Corn and Tobacco, 5 a 6 50

COTTON GINS made to order from patterns, most approved by the southern planters, price \$50 a 150 each.

75 Tons Plough and Machine Castings.

AND IN SHORT,

Every other implement appertaining to the wants of the farmer.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.

Light near Pratt street wharf.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreths of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

Feb. 14

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper.

Letters on the subject must be post-paid. oct

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Prospects of winter grain—admonition to sow grass-seeds liberally—preventive of the hollow-horn—advice to harrow in clover-seed—do. to plant patches of Palma Christi, and Sun-Flower—do. to haul out manure—do. to examine and have the implements of husbandry repaired—do. to raise root crops—a case of trespass adjudicated—propriety of granting a bounty on silk—prevention of the turnip Fly—a cheap plan for burning shell lime—observations on the culture of the plum and grape—interesting correspondence on the beet culture—address on the propriety of agricultural education—estimate on the consumption of grain in the U. S.—experiments on the raising of corn—method of breaking colts—famine in Canada—silk and beet culture—advertisements—prices, &c.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

C^o—These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs	6 50	8 50
CORN, yellow,	bushel	98	1 00
White,	"	95	98
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	18	20
Upland,	"	18	21
Louisiana 20-21-Alabama	"	18	21
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	—
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 52	1 75
FLOWER MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's,	"	10 75	10 87
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 75	10 87
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	10 25	10 50
" wagon price,	"	10 00	10 25
City Mills, super,	"	10 25	10 50
Do extra,	"	10 50	—
Susquehanna,	"	7 25	7 50
Rye,	bhd.	21 00	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd's.	bbl.	4 62	—
do. in bbls.	bushel.	8 00	8 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	"	3 25	4 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	—
Orchard,	"	2 75	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	1 25	—
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	20 00	—
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100 lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	7 25	7 75
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	62	65
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 75	—
Ground,	bushel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	pound.	3	4
RAGS,	bushel.	1 35	1 40
RYE,	bushel.	3 50	4 50
Susquehanna,	"	4 50	0 00
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	7 00	7 90
" brown and red,	"	5 00	10 00
" fine red,	"	6 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	8 00	12 90
" yellow and red,	"	12 00	16 00
" good yellow,	"	4 00	5 00
" fine yellow,	"	5 00	8 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	7 00	14 00
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	8 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	2 30	—
Kentucky,	"	2 20	2 25
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 25	1 75
Red, best,	"	42	42
inferior,	"	39	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls,	gallon.	36	37
" in hhd's,	"	35	—
" wagon price,	"	35	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	washed. unwashed	50 to 60 30 32
Full Merino,	"	45	50 28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	42	45 26 28
One half do,	"	38	42 26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	38 26 28
Pulled,	"	38	40 26 28
Howard st. Flour, sales limited,			receipts very light.

PLACE WANTED AS OVERSEER.

A young, industrious, and enterprising man, who is a good farmer and understands the management of hands, wants a situation in the above capacity. Any person wishing to employ such a person will please address a letter to Eli Plummer, Chestertown, Md. no 15 2d

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	17	18
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured,	pound.	15	—
Shoulders,	"	15	—
Middlings,	"	15	—
Assorted, country,	"	14	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	37	—
Roll,	"	28	—
CIDER,	barrel.	1 00	1 25
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	5 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	50 00	50 00
Dry,	"	13 00	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	2 12	—
CHEP RYE,	"	2 25	—
Eggs,	dozen.	18	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, No. 2,	barrel.	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2,	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	6 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
LARD,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	U. S. BANK,	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	par	Farmers Bank of Virginia. 1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia. 1
MARYLAND.	do	Branch at Fredericksburg. do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,
Hagerstown,	do	Norfolk,
Frederick,	do	Winchester,
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,
DISTRICT.	—	Wheeling Banks,
Washington,	—	Ohio Banks, generally 3 1/2
Georgetown,	—	New Jersey Banks gen. 1 1/2
Alexandria,	—	New York City,
PENNSYLVANIA.	—	New York State,
Philadelphia,	—	Massachusetts,
Chambersburg,	—	Connecticut,
Gettysburg,	do	New Hampshire,
Pittsburg,	2 1/2	Maine,
York,	—	Rhode Island,
Other Pennsylvania Banks, 1 1/2	—	North Carolina,
Delaware [under \$5],	3 1/4	South Carolina,
Do. [over \$5],	3 1/2	Georgia,
Michigan Banks,	6	New Orleans,
Canadian do,	6	—

CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

THE Subscribers have still on hand the following:—
30,000 Morus Multicaulis, the wood of which is fully matured, there having been no premature frosts on Long Island the past season. Also 50,000 cuttings can be supplied.

20,000 Ingrafted trees of the new Chinese Mulberry, with large thick leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter, this species being sufficiently hardy for the most northern latitudes, and possessing all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis—these are from 3 to 6 feet in height.

3,000 Hybrid Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves, and close joints, and 5 to 6 feet in height.

35,000 Florence Mulberry with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry; these are imported direct from the best silk district of France, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

60 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS.
Linnean Garden, Flushing, January 27th, 1837.
Feb 7 3t

FOR SALE,

A half Durham and half Devon Bull, — years old of fine model and size. As his owner has no use for him he would be sold a bargain. Apply to the editor. no 15 2t

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

No. 36 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article now in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of Straw Cutters; but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size:—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives,	\$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do	31
13 " " " 43, do do do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do	50
15 " " " 50, do do do	56

20 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do 90 His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small seed Plough to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis' Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the ploughs when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Threshing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse power for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Threshing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinners, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cradles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herbs Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,
3 Miles East of Baltimore.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Secr.

Proprietor, hereby informs his friends and the public that he expects the weather will be suitable to commence filling orders about the middle of the present month.

And owing to the winter setting in so unusually early, it is believed prevented many persons from ordering who intended to have done so, and even many orders that did come, had to remain unfilled until the spring, consequently his stock remains good for most articles as advertised last fall—particularly Apple, Peach, Plum, Quince, English Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Currant, Grape Vines, three years old, and Cuttings of the same, a few hundred Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberry Trees, Ornamental shade Trees, many kinds, and several of them of large size, Balsam Fir, or Balm of Gilead, and other evergreens, and a superb collection of Garden and China Roses, and other beautiful Flowering Shrubs, Honey Suckles, Vines and Creepers, Rhubarb for tarts, &c. See printed and priced catalogues, to be had of the proprietor, gratis, or of R. S. jr. in Light street.

Also will be delivered to customers, strong thrifty potted Plants; about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of double Dahlias, consisting of about one hundred varieties, carefully selected from among the best and latest importations. Printed catalogues will be furnished as above.

A few more pair white Turkeys, and 3 male Peacocks.
Feb 14

